The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5056 號六十五零千五第 日一十月二十年四癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1874. 三拜禮 號八十二月正英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Jan. 27, MENELAUS, Brit. str., 1,525, Marsh, Shanghai January 19th, and Foochow 25th, Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 27, VOLGA, French str., 961, Flambeau, Yokohama 20th January, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Jan. 27, GLENAROS, British bark, 679, E. Mathews, London 25th September, General.—RAYNAL & Co.

Jan. 27, LEE-YUEN, Chinese steamer, 720, Tillett, Shanghai January 23rd, General.—CHINESE.

Departures.

Jan. 27, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.

Jan. 27, PARADIES, for London.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 27TH.

None.

Passengers.

Per *Menelaus*, str., from Shanghai, &c.:—Messrs. Swire and Greig, and 24 Chinese.

Per *Volga*, str., from Yokohama:—For Hongkong.—Mr. Darbier. For Saigon.—Messrs. Montague, Chatrus and Tonelson. For Port Said.—Messrs. Bertrand and Luiyon. For Marseilles.—Mme. Darbier, Messrs. Senodo, Rene de Ballay and O. Heerem.

Per *Lee-yuen*, str., from Shanghai:—85 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Menelaus* reports left Shanghai on 19th January, and Foochow on the 25th at 2 p.m., had fine weather throughout.

The Chinese steamship *Lee-yuen* reports left Shanghai on 23rd January, had first part light Southerly winds and dull weather, latter part strong Northerly winds and fine weather.

The British bark *Glenaros* reports left London on 25th September, and experienced extraordinary fine weather as far as the Cape of Good Hope, which was passed on October 22nd, in lat. 42.23 S.; after which, experienced N.E. and Easterly winds up to long. 80 E.; got then clear weather and strong S.E. trades off the Coast of Australia; entered Timor Strait on December 28th; passed the Island of Goby on the 9th January; up to January 12th experienced variable winds; after which strong N.E. and E.N.E. winds till the 18th, when got heavy gales and squalls from the N.E. and N., with much rain, lasting to the 21st; on the 22nd experienced heavy gusts of wind in fine clear weather, giving no warning, nearly taking the masts out of the vessel; after which got fine weather to arrival; on October 26th, in lat. 5.8 N., and long. 19.52 W., exchanged signals with the British ship *Bechen Castle*, 22 days from Newport, bound to Calcutta; on October 27th, exchanged signals with the British bark *Mogul*, in lat. 0.48 S., and long. 19.23 W., from Sunderland, bound to Cochin China; on Jan. 8th, in lat. 0.46 S., and long. 129.20 E., passed the British ship *Gryfe*, from London to Hongkong; on January 24th, passed the American bark *Adelia Carlton*, 126 days from New York to Hongkong, in lat. 20 N., and long. 124 E.

MACAO SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 23rd, Emigrante from Callao; 24th, Florencia, str., from Cardiff, Barra Noorfal from Amoy.

DEPARTURE.

January 20th, Nil Desperandum for Sourabaya.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Adelia Carlton	New York	Aug. 12
Civiale	Hamburg	Sept. 5
Gryfe	London	Sept. 18
Ingeburg	Cardiff	Sept. 22
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 25
Hydra	Cardiff	Sept. 27
Elise	Cardiff	Oct. 8
M. A. Holmun	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Radama	Cardiff	Oct. 20
Lesmont	Cardiff	Oct. 24
Channel Queen	Cardiff	Oct. 28
Palma	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Sedan	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Fidelitas	Bergen	Nov. 5
Derwent	London	Nov. 18
Antipodes	Cardiff	Nov. 19
Canton (s)	London	Nov. 29
Priam (s)	Liverpool	Dec. 1
Batavia	Hamburg	Dec. 2
Johanna	Cardiff	Dec. 3
Kate Carnie	London	Dec. 3

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

NOW READY.

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" For 1874.

Apply at THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

Hongkong, January 5th, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st November, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by this Company on the Premia on RISKS to ports west of Singapore, will be Ten per cent. (10 %) only; on ALL OTHER INSURANCES a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per cent. (33⅓ %) on the Premia will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 42 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1198 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Banks.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)

412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK.....$6,000,000.

WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.

R. G. SNEATH, IGN. STEINHART, *Managers.*

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—

Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Ad. André, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Thos. Fyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion), and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed

On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ % subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 % subject to one month's notice.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "

A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

CONSULADO DE ESPAÑA EN HONGKONG.

COMISARIA DE MARINA DEL ARSENAL DE CAVITE.—*Pliego de condiciones bajo las cuales se saca á pública licitacion el suministro de ocho mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff y trescientas de Cok para las atenciones de este Apostadero.*

CONDICIONES ESPECIALES.

1ª.—El carbon procederá precisamente de las minas del principado de Gales concedidas por las denominaciones que siguen:—

NIXON'S MERTHYR.
THOMAS'S MERTHYR.
POWELL'S DUFFRYN.
NIXON'S DUFFRYN.
BALANCENGWNOR.
ABERDARE STEAMS COALS.
MAYNE'S MERTHYR.
NAVEGATION STEAM.
JISOLE'S MERTHYR.
TREDEGAR.
JOSHERGILL AVERDARE.
SCYDORWEN MERTHYR.
LLANGENNECH.
ABERCORN BLACK REM.

Cuyas procedencias garantizará el contratista presentando al hacer la entrega del combustible, certificaciones de los dueños de las minas legalizadas por el Consul Español del puerto de salida de los buques conductores.

2ª.—El carbon deberá presentarse en piedras de buen tamaño y de fresca estraccion, admitiéndose como polvo inevitable producido por el trasporte un cinco por ciento de la cantidad que sea recibida en piedras.

En el caso estremo de ocurrir en el momento de la entrega alguna dificultad ó desavenencia entre los delegados de la Marina y los del contratista respecto al modo de apreciar el polvo, se resolverá haciendo pasar el carbon por una criba inclinada á 45° respecto de la vertical, cuyos vanos sean cuadrados de 12 m/m de lado; considerándose como polvo abonable en la relacion ya indicada, todo el que pase al través de esta criba.

3ª.—El carbon deberá presentarse limpio de perita cobriza ó de hierro debiendo ser rechazado si de las pruebas que con él se verifiquen resultase cargado de dichas sustancias en proporciones que puedan hacer su uso peligroso.

Tambien se someterá á una prueba práctica en que deberá arder sin aglutinarse sobre las parrillas entorpeciendo la corriente de aire necesario para la combustion.

4ª.—El Cok solo, deberá satisfacer á la condicion de provenir de la destilacion de la hulla en hornos por los procedimientos acostumbrados, lo cual se conoce á primera vista por su testura y densidad; siendo rechazado desde luego si fuese del producido por la destilacion verificada en las retortas de las fábricas de gás.

5ª.—El precio que se fija como tipo á la tonelada métrica de carbon de Cardiff es el de 80 pesetas, y á la de Cok 140 pesetas.

OBLIGACIONES Y GARANTÍAS PARA EL CUMPLIMIENTO DEL CONTRATO.

6ª.—El contratista entregará por su cuenta y riesgo en los puntos de este Apostadero que se dirán, el carbon de Cardiff y Cok que se subastan, divididos para el efecto en dos grupos iguales en la forma siguiente:—

GRUPO 1º.

Tres mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en el Establecimiento de Cañacao.

Mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Misamis.

Cien id. de Cok en Cañacao.

GRUPO 2º.

Tres mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff en Cañacao.

Mil id. de id. en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Misamis.

Cien id. de Cok en Cañacao.

La entrega del grupo 1º. la efectuará en el plazo de un año, contado desde el dia en que se le adjudique definitivamente el remate por la Junta Económica del Apostadero, y la del grupo 2º., en el año siguiente, á partir desde la terminacion del plazo para la entrega del primero. Para los efectos de esta condicion bastará que los cargamentos sean presentados dentro de dichos plazos aun cuando su entrega se verifique fuera de ellos por causas independientes de la voluntad del contratista.

De las 1000 toneladas que en cada uno de dichos dos años deben ser entregadas en la Isabela de Basilan ó en Misamis, queda al arbitrio de la Marina señalar en cual de dichos puntos deban situarse segun la convenga.

7ª.—El contratista hará las entregas con las quinas correspondientes á las cuales acompañará las certificaciones de que trata la condicion 1ª.

8ª.—Las pruebas y reconocimientos de que tratan las condiciones 2ª. y 4ª. se efectuarán por una comision nombrada por la Marina. Si el contratista no se conformase con sus acuerdos apelará de ellos dentro de 24 horas siguientes, y en este caso se nombrará otra comision distinta, cuyos fallos serán definitivos.

9ª.—El carbon que fuese desechado por inadmisible, se considerará como no presentado por el contratista para su entrega.

10.—En el caso de pérdida de alguno de los buques conductores estará obligado el contratista á reemplazar su cargamento en el término de ocho meses á contar desde que hubiese noticia del siniestro.

Si alguno de ellos no llegase á su destino en el tiempo que ordinariamente se invierte en la navegacion y tres meses más, se presumirá su pérdida; efectuándose el reemplazo de su cargamento segun queda espresado para el primer caso.

11.—Cuando en los plazos prefijados en la condicion 6ª. no presentase el contratista los cargamentos en los puntos en que debieran ser entregados, se le impondrá una multa del 10 por ciento de su valor al precio de contrata. La misma multa se le impondrá si en los que establece la condicion anterior no hiciese la reposicion de los cargamentos á que la misma se refiere; pero si probase que los buques conductores hubiesen salido de Inglaterra con la anticipacion conveniente para llegar en tiempo oportuno, se le relevará del pago de esta última.

Si transcurridos 40 dias desde la terminacion de dichos plazos no presentase todavía los cargamentos, se adquirirán por Administracion á su perjuicio las cantidades de combustibles que deberian comprender, siendo de cuenta del mismo contratista las diferencias por mayores precios y los demás perjuicios que resultasen al servicio; y en este caso podrá la Administracion rescindir el contrato y adjudicar la fianza en favor de la Hacienda.

12.—La descarga de cada buque se efectuará por cuenta y riesgo del contratista á razon de 25 toneladas diarias cuando menos, exceptuándose los domingos y demás dias festivos, desde que avise de estar en disposicion de efectuarla; pero la Marina le facilitará los lanchones y carros que tenga disponibles. Si por causa de la Administracion se demoran la descarga más dias de los que correspondan, se abonarán al contratista las mismas estadías que esté obligado á pagar segun la contrata de fletamento; entendiéndose que dicho número de toneladas se ha de reputar por las recibidas y no por las desembarcadas.

13.—El recibo del carbon se verificará perándolo en básculas ó balanzas que puedan contener media tonelada, abonándose únicamente al contratista el número de toneladas recibidas de este modo; pero no las que hubiesen resistido en Aduanas el buque conductor si las que consten en su conocimiento de embarco.

14.—Los derechos de importacion, los de puerto y demás gastos que se originen serán de cuenta del contratista.

15.—El pago de los suministros que justifique se efectuará en libramiento contra la Tesorería Central de Hacienda Pública de estas Islas.

16.—Se fija como garantía provisional para tomar parte en la licitacion de la suma de 10,000 pesetas, y como fianza para responder del cumplimiento del contrato la de 40,000 pesetas; cuyas cantidades se depositarán en la citada Tesorería Central, bien en metálico ó en valores admisibles. La garantía provisional podrá tambien depositarse en la Administracion de Hacienda Pública de esta provincia, pero precisamente en metálico.

17.—Las proposiciones que se presenten habrán de comprender la totalidad de los carbones que se subastan, y las rebajas que en ellas se hagan, así como tambien aquellas á que pudiera dar lugar, en su caso la licitacion oral, se expresarán en un tanto por ciento de cada uno de los precios tipos.

18.—La licitacion tendrá lugar ante la Junta Económica de este Apostadero, en el dia y hora que préviamente se anuncie.

19.—Serán de cuenta del rematante todos los gastos del expediente de subasta, que con arreglo á la dispuesto en Real órden de 6 de Octubre de 1866, son los siguientes:—

1º.—Los que se causen en la publicacion de los anuncios y pliegos de condiciones en los periódicos oficiales.

2.—Los que corresponden segun arancel al Escribano por la asistencia y redaccion de las actas del remate, así como por el otorgamiento de la escritura y copia testimoniada de la misma y

3.—Los de la impresion de treinta ejemplares de dicha escritura que ha de entregar el contratista para uso de las oficinas.

20.—La escritura del contrato deberá solo contener el pliego de condiciones, la fecha del periódico oficial en que se inserte, el testimonio del acta del remate, copia del documento que justifique el depósito ó garantía exigida, y la obligacion del contratista para cumplir lo estipulado.

21.—Los ejemplares de la escritura se imprimirán sin intervencion alguna de la Administracion, debiendo el contratista presentarlos salvados ya los errores de imprenta con la correspondiente fé de erratas, en la inteligencia de que lo serán devueltos los que carezcan de este requisito.

22.—Además de las condiciones espresadas regirán para este contrato y su pública licitacion, las reglas de generalidad aprobadas por el Almirantazgo en 3 de Mayo de 1869, insertas en las *Gacetas de Manila* núm. 4 y 26 correspondientes al año de 1870.—Arsenal de Cavite 26 de Noviembre de 1873.—*Wenceslao Cruz.*—Es copia.—*Antonio Pinero.*

MODELO DE PROPOSICION.

D. N. N. vecino de....., en propria y esclusiva representacion (ó á nombre de..... para lo cual se halla debidamente autorizado) hace presente: Que impuesto del anuncio y pliego de condiciones inserto en la *Gaceta de Manila* núm....., para la subasta del suministro de ocho mil toneladas métricas de carbon de Cardiff y trescientas id. id. de Cok, se compromete á efectuar este servicio con estricta sujecion á dicho pliego de condiciones, y á los precios marcados como tipos, á con la rebaja de..... (expresando por letra) tanto por ciento.

Fecha y firma del proponente.

Lo que se anuncia al público para su conocimiento advirtiendo que, el dia 17 de Abril proximo vendero á las 8 de la mañana se sacará á pública licitacion el servicio arriba expresado sujetándose estrictamente al pliego de condiciones anteriormente inserto y bajo el precio que se fija como tipo de ochenta pesetas la tonelada métrica de Carbon Cardiff y de ciento cuarenta pesetas la de Cok. Dicho acto tendrá lugar el dia y hora arriba designados ante la Junta Economica del Apostadero que se reunirá en la casa Comandancia General del Arsenal de Cavite.

Las personas que quieran tomar parte en la licitacion presentarán sus proposiciones en pliegos cerrados estendidas en papel del sello 5º, y acompañadas del documento de deposito para licitar, sin cuyos requisitos no serán admisibles.

Hongkong, 12 de Enero de 1874.

El Cónsul Gral. de España,
F. S. DE TEJADA.

15ó 79]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of the Shareholders of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, TO-MORROW, the 29th January, 1874, at 3.30 P.M.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 29th January, 1874, inclusive.

By order,
ED. BAKER, *Secretary.*

48d 2021 Hongkong, 13th December, 1873.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN Ordinary General MEETING of Shareholders of the Company will be held at our office, Queen's Road, TO-MORROW, the 29th January, 1874, at 4.30 P.M.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., *General Managers.*

8d 157 Hongkong 27th January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Eighth Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 6th February proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st October, 1873.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th inst. to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

22d 102 Hongkong, 16th January, 1874.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE.

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG, *26th January*, 1874.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING of Shareholders will be held at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th day of February, 1874, to confirm the special resolution, &c., passed at the Meeting held this day.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Agents.*
14d 155] *Canton Insurance Office.*

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 16th February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1873, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers,*
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
831 97 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Managers.*
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
33d 98 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 23rd February, both days inclusive.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

31d 140 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at half-past three for four o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 23rd February next, for the purpose of authorizing certain alterations to Paragraph No. 1, Clause No. 104, of the Company's Articles of Association.

By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

31d 141 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

ON and after the present date, a rebate of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on *all insurances* granted by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 1805 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Amoy for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks by first-class steamers and sailing vessels.

DODD & Co.

3m 1897 Amoy, 14th November, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. (tf 385

NOTICE.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY IN HONGKONG, ABSENTEE AND RESIDENT.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR HOUSE AGENTS AND VALUATORS,
9, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR having had 8 years' experience in the above business, undertake the personal Collection of Rents, effecting Repairs, and General Management of House Property, at a moderate rate of Commission. Valuations, &c., made.

REFERENCES, Security if required.

1470 Hongkong, September, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 29th January, 1874, at noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

Drums Boiled OIL.
Cases LIQUEURS.
" CORDIALS.
" BRANDY.
" CLARET.
" SALAD OIL.
RAZORS.
Shoe BRUSHES.
Straw PLAITS.
Blue, Red, and White FLANNEL, BUCKSKINS, ANTIMACASSARS, Window CURTAINS, &c.

An Invoice of PLATED WARE, comprising Tea and Coffee SETS, SALVERS, Breakfast CRUETS, SPOONS, FORKS, CANDLESTICKS, Iron TRAYS, &c.

An Invoice of REVOLVERS and Assorted PISTOLS.

And,

200 Breech-loading RIFLES, with SWORD BAYONETS and BELTS.

To close a Consignment,—

Sundry Merino SHIRTS and Merino HALF-HOSE.

Also,

By order,—

Sundry EFFECTS of the late WILLIAM RAILEY, JOHN ROBGERS, and THOS. WELSBY.

And,

3 CHRONOMETERS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

160 Hongkong, 28th January, 1874.

THE OPEN STOCK EXCHANGE, *BANK BUILDINGS,* HONGKONG.

THE SEVENTH SALE of BANK, MARINE, and FIRE INSURANCE, DOCK, STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, GAS, HOTEL, SUGAR, and other SHARES, will be held TO-MORROW, 29th January, at 2.30 P.M. precisely.

SHARP & Co.

148 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE WATER COLOURS, GRAND PIANO, BILLIARD TABLE, OFFICE FURNITURE, CHOICE WINES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, *TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) and FRIDAY,* the 29th and 30th January, 1874, commencing each day at Noon, at the premises of MESSRS. SMITH, ARCHER & Co., Praya,—

The whole of their HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, consisting of—

HALL.

Carved Hat STAND, Carved Hall TABLES and CHAIRS, GASALIER, TELESCOPE on Tripod, by CALLAGHAN & Co., London.

DRAWING ROOM.

Blue Silk Covered WALNUT CHAIRS, COUCHES, Ottoman SEATS, Easy CHAIRS, Carved Walnut Centre and Card TABLES, Carved WHATNOTS, Handsome MIRROR on Marble-top Console TABLE, Handsome Mantelpiece MIRRORS, CLOCKS, Parian and Bronze STATUETTES, Silk and Lace CURTAINS, PENDERS and Fire IRONS, CARPET, a very fine Collection of WATER COLOURS, GASALIER, &c., &c.

A ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO, BY COLLARD & COLLARD.

DINING ROOM.

Handsomely Carved SIDEBOARD, WHATNOT, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, Plate Glass Fire SCREEN, GASALIER and GAS BRACKETS, CUT GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED and SILVER WARE, CARPET, PUNKAH, &c., &c.

BILLIARD ROOM.

An English-made BILLIARD TABLE, by THURSTON, with Marking Board, Cues, Rests, Balls, &c., Gas Billiard LAMP, CHAIRS, TABLES, &c.

LIBRARY.

Carved Book CASES, CHAIRS, Writing and other TABLES, BOOKS, MAGAZINES, well bound.

BED ROOMS.

Mahogany BEDSTEADS, Spring MATTRESSES, Handsomely Carved WARDROBES, Carved Book CASES, Mahogany Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet SERVICES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, Cheval GLASSES, PICTURES, GASATIERS, &c., &c.

OFFICE.

English and China-made DESKS, TABLES, CHAIRS, CLOCKS, Copying PRESSES, Book STANDS, Fireproof Iron SAFE, Stationery STANDS, Sample STANDS, FILES of OLD NEWSPAPERS, House BOAT and DAVITS,

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Wednesday*, the 28th January, 1874.

The Hall, Drawing Room, Library, Billiard-Room, Spare Dining Room, Stable, and Office Furniture will be sold on the First Day.

The Bed Room, Dressing Room, and Bath Room Furniture will be sold on the Second Day.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

43 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from A. COXON, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Robinson Road, on

MONDAY,

the 23rd day of February, 1874, at Noon precisely,—

The whole of his ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, COUCHES, Ottoman, Easy, and other CHAIRS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, Canton Carved Blackwood CHAIRS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, Hearth RUGS, Pier GLASSES, Inlaid Pearwood SIDEBOARD, Oak WAGGONS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOURS, PLATE, CHINA WARE, GLASS WARE, Brass BEDSTEADS, Spring and Horse Hair MATTRESSES, BOOK CASE, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c., &c.

1 Iron SAFE.
PONY and TRAP.
SADDLERY and HARNESS.
A large collection of PLANTS and FERNS.

And,

Sundry WINES, STORES, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*

127 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. beg to announce that they have received instructions to offer for Sale at Auction, on or about 26th of February, 1874, (if not previously disposed of,—

Forty-eight Sixty-fourths (48/64) of the American Screw Steamer

"*SHAFTESBURY,*"

well known in this port, and now running between Shanghai and Southern Ports.

The "*SHAFTESBURY*" was built by OSWALD, of Sunderland, England, in 1862. Classed 9 A 1.

Length.....200 feet.
Breadth.....28 " 8 in.
Depth of hold.....17 "
Tonnage.....524 Nett.
5 Water-tight Bulkheads.

Her Engines are a pair of Direct Acting Inverted Cylinder Engines, built by Messrs. RICHARDSON & SONS, Hartlepool Iron Works, England, in 1862.

Diameter of Cylinders.....41½.
Length of Stroke.....24.
Nominal Horse-power.....120.

Her Boilers, two in number, are on the Horizontal Tubular principal, having double-stop valves and connections for the working of both or either of the two. The Machinery has been recently thoroughly overhauled; there has also been put on a new spar-deck, the cabins taken from main deck, and placed on spar-deck, thus giving her an additional capacity of about Five hundred and fifty tons. Carries 13,500 piculs dead weight, or 12,000 piculs with room for a large quantity of Cotton or other light freight, or Chinese Passengers, and is particularly well adapted for the Coast trade. Speed, 8 Knots, on 12 tons Coal.

For any further particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Auctioneers.*

46 Shanghai, 31st December, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVING received additional Stock for the

AUTUMN AND WINTER SEASONS,

beg to call attention to their well selected assortment of

SILKS,
In all the Newest Shades, for evening and dinner wear.
JACKETS AND MANTELETS,
In Silk, Velvet, Fur, and Cloth, braided and embroidered.
OPERA CLOAKS,
In Cashmere, Crepe de Chene, and Wool.
COSTUMES AND SKIRTS,
In Sateen, Tweed, Serge, and Quilted Satin.
SHAWLS,
In Wool Plaids, Cashmeres, and Llamas.
DRESSING GOWNS,
In Flannels & Cashmeres, of the newest designs.
DRESS MATERIALS,
In Wool Poplins, Merinos, Serges, Velveteens.
WOOL GOODS,
In Cloude, Squares, Scarfs, and Opera Hoods.
FANCY GOODS,
In Lace & Muslin Sets, Ties, Bows, & Romals.
LACES,
In Valenciennes, Brussels, Yak, Cluny, Maltese.
LACE AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
RIBBONS AND SASHES,
In the latest colors, and styles for the season.
JET PINS and TORTOISE-SHELL COMBS,
In all the newest designs for the Hair.
HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY,
In LINENS, BLANKETS, Damask CLOTHS, and NAPKINS, Turkish TOWELS and Bath BLANKETS, QUILTS, Toilet COVERS, and ANTIMACASSARS in Lace and Wool.

Also,

A Choice Selection of MILLINERY HATS and BONNETS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS.

Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.

BOOTS and SHOES, in Black, Bronze, and Colors.

And,

A good assortment of Gentlemen's SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, Oxford, Regatta, and White Military SHIRTS, HOSIERY, and GLOVES, &c., &c.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*

2107 Hongkong, 29th December, 1873.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1874 is posted at the Supreme Court House, for inspection.

Notice of any Inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, *the ninth day of February*, 1874, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. II of 1864.

W. H. ALEXANDER, *Registrar.*

15d 138 Hongkong, 24th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

In the Estate of MAXIMIANO CORDEIRO *(Deceased.)*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having Claims against the same, to send particulars with the necessary Vouchers to the undersigned, on or before the 7th day of March next, or they will not be recognised.

A. DA SILVA, *Liquidator.*

10 134 Foochow, 13th January, 1874.

NORTH-GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1868.

Court of Administration.

JOH. BERENBERG GOSSLER & Co. | EMILE NÜLTING & Co.
F. LABISZ. | WACHSMUTH & KROGMANN.
CARL WOERMANN.

Managing Director.—C. PERGHE.

Agents at Hongkong.—MELCHERS & Co.

THE Company, disposing of a Capital of 20,000,000 Reichsmark, according to arrangements with and guaranteed by important German Re-Insurance Companies, is prepared to accept Risks to the extent of $65,000, and Policies will be granted by the Undersigned at the current local rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 90 Hongkong, 14th January, 1874.

THE INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified, that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the 8th Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty Cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*

tf 2009 Hongkong, 10th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.

W. G. HALE & Co., *Saigon.*

tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

##

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON,

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Foochow..... " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... " HALL & HOLTZ.
" ..... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
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" .....Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .....GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" .....Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 31, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.

—Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1874

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 28TH, 1874.

THE marriage of the DUKE OF EDINBURGH with the Princess MARIE ALEXANDROWICH of Russia, is an event which cannot but be regarded with special interest in Hongkong. Apart from the good feelings which must naturally arise in the minds of the English residents in the Colony, to the marriage of one of the most popular members of the Royal family, a general enthusiasm must be felt here by all from the fact that the DUKE OF EDINBURGH himself, and the Grand Duke ALEXIS, a brother of the bride, have visited this Colony. Both the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, and the Grand Duke ALEXIS left behind them very pleasing recollections with a large number of the community who had the honour to see them, and thus somewhat curiously the residents in this little out of the way Colony may feel more immediately identified with the proceedings than many people at home.

It is always difficult to speculate upon the bearing of home politics at a distance, and as a rule, we refrain from attempting to launch on this extensive sea. But there is an obvious bearing of the present alliance upon the course of events in China, upon which it would be inappropriate to omit saying a few words. The marriage cannot, as H.E. the GOVERNOR observed in his address yesterday to the soldiers of the 80th Regiment, fail to have the effect of knitting England and Russia more closely together, and it will tend to smoothe over some of those difficulties which are likely to arise from a rivalry in regard to Asiatic influence and dominion. It has been the the habit to look upon Russia as the great opponent of England in Asia, but this view has been founded upon a somewhat superficial and hasty consideration of the subject. There is no reason why English and Russian policy should of necessity clash in Asia; and it may be hoped that a desire for conciliatory and reasonable action will do away with many difficulties which appeared insuperable when each nation looked upon the other as its natural rival. This feeling has been especially detrimental to progress in China. The fear of the course which might be assumed by the Colossus of the North, should firm action be adopted to coerce the unwilling officials of China to act up to the promises they have made in their Treaties with Foreign Powers, has been the chief cause of the weakness which has characterised our policy in this country ever since the signature of the Tientsin Treaty. If once a war were to take place, it was argued that the door would be left open for Russia to seize upon one half of the country, and that this should happen was deemed an unmitigated calamity. It is probable that the fears entertained were founded more upon a feeling of old rivalry than upon what would of necessity take place. So long, however, as the rivalry existed, there were no doubt grounds for some apprehension, as it might well suit Russia, under such circumstances, to oppose British policy in these parts, more from a feeling of rivalry itself that with a strict regard to the material advantages which would accrue from such a course of action.

The course of our relations with Russia of late years has been such that it may be hoped the old feeling is being superseded by juster views. It does not follow because two nations have interests in a common direction that they need necessarily quarrel concerning them, or retard progress, while each is using every effort to prevent the other doing what it would be to the advantage of both to have done. Each nation naturally desires to see its own institutions and its own system of civilization spread over semi-barbarous people, but it is to the advantage of the whole world that Western civilization should make its way in China, and it is of more importance that this end should be attained than that the work should be exclusively accomplished by any one nation. Russia, hitherto, has been the only nation which has to any great degree held aloof from a co-operative policy with regard to China, and there is no doubt that the cementing of more intimate relations between these two nations, will tend greatly to increase the collective strength of foreign nations in China to work against the obstructiveness of the native officials, and induce them to enter upon a more reasonable policy.

If England and Russia are agreed in regard to their respective policies in China, it will be possible to look at the results of bringing pressure to bear upon the Peking Government with more confidence than has hitherto been the case; because the worst result of making a firm stand against Chinese obstructiveness, namely, a breaking up of the Empire, can be then faced, and if once this state of things be arrived at, the officials at Peking will be deprived of the lever by means of which they have for years been able to keep Foreign Powers from pressing too strongly for their treaty rights. If the news which we noticed yesterday, to the effect that Russia is prepared to claim her right of trade in the interior of China, prove true, we have reason to hope that, at last, the time has come when the old system by which China has contrived to hold Foreign Nations at bay is to be challenged, and it is most important that, as Russia will be the great moving power, our relations with her should be confidential and friendly. Apart, therefore, from the heartiness with which all in this Colony will join in the rejoicings at the union between the Royal families of Russia and England, we have every reason to hope that the marriage will be a subject also for congratulation on political grounds, in which residents in China are specially interested, as it will tend to unite the two nations upon whom the destiny of China will mainly depend, in the great work of spreading civilization in that country, and overthrowing the barriers which have so long stood in the way of progress.

The steamer *Thales* left Shanghai on the 26th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes steamship *Iraouaddy* left Saigon for Hongkong at 9 a.m. yesterday, 27th instant.

A correspondent suggests that the effluvium which frequently emanates from the drains in Hongkong, might be to a great extent removed by flushing them by means of the large steam fire engines. Cannot this plan be adopted? Certainly the fire engines are not over much used at present, and the hint is worthy of consideration.

The *Princess Charlotte* being removed to near the Praya, it may be suggested to the naval authorities that it would be well to reduce the saluting to the minimum compatible with naval etiquette, as it is unfortunately attended with the smashing of a considerable number of windows, and consequently causes no little expense and inconvenience.

We are glad to hear that the difficulty with regard to the *Marie Louise*, in Manila, has been settled to some extent by the Supercargo, who was detained, having managed to get away in a steamer which was leaving. This will probably obviate any difficulty which might arise from his detention, and the other matters will be merely a question of compensation.

At the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Cameron stated that the new American trade dollar had not yet been adopted at Foochow, but that doubtless this would be the case shortly. We observe that the *Foochow Herald* of the 22nd instant, to hand yesterday, states that a proclamation has now been issued by the Viceroy, declaring that coin a legal tender.

In an article on the subject of Malaria, given further on, the *Lancet* states: "In China, it is scarcely an exaggerated statement to declare that you need only scratch the soil at certain seasons of the year to contract ague." We should like to know what the *Lancet* considers an exaggerated statement. Would it deem it an exaggeration to characterise the above as utter nonsense?

The English mail steamer for Yokohama left on Sunday, only at 6 p.m., although the Post-office closed for the reception of letters at 1 p.m. This seems rather a long interval, and the extra time would have been acceptable to many who had to hurry their letters off by the earlier hour. We believe, however, the circumstance arose from some unexpected detention of the steamer.

It is to be regretted that a longer notice of the Government holiday yesterday was not given, as, had it been possible to postpone the rejoicing for one or two days, the banks might have made arrangements to close, and the public could consequently have had a general holiday. Possibly it was difficult to make such arrangements, as the news of the exact day of the marriage had to be received by telegraph, and it may have been necessary that the rejoicing should take place on a fixed day, according to instructions.

The only case before the sitting magistrate yesterday (Mr. May) was a somewhat important gambling case, brought forward by Inspector Grey, who charged eleven men with the offence. The man who gave the information, under which the warrant was granted, and who was in the room, was produced as Queen's evidence. The first and second defendants were masters of the game, and the other defendants being caught in the act, they were sentenced as follows:—The first and second defendants fined $200 each, in default, six months' imprisonment with hard labour; the others fined $50 each, in default, three months' imprisonment.

POLICE OPPRESSION RESULTING IN DEATH.—Recently, a neck ornament was stolen by a thief from the person of a shoe-maker's girl at Mahuwa. The matter was reported to the police, and several persons were arrested on suspicion. The girl pointed out a man, named Ocsman, stating that the man who stole her ornament was like him in appearance. The police, without making any inquiry into the matter, called upon the man to confess the crime, but Ocsman declared his innocence. The police thereupon beat him severely—from the effects of which the man died. The matter has created a great sensation at Mahuwa.—*Bombay Gazette.*

Prince Bismarck, according to *Cajiyanni*, has just met with a check. He had undertaken to obtain the adoption by foreign Powers of German as the language of negotiations. He had not hitherto endeavoured to impose it officially, but had confined himself to semi-official propositions by his agents. He has just himself commenced the struggle. He sent a note in German to Prince Gortschakoff, who replied in Russian. As the Emperor William's Prime Minister does not understand that language, he had to send for a translator, and the Opposition journals of Berlin state that he was much irritated at the result of his experiment.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE—REJOICINGS IN HONGKONG.

The occasion of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Crown Princess of Russia, was celebrated with considerable rejoicings in Hongkong yesterday. The fact that the navies of both countries are represented pretty strongly in the Colony, and the pleasant recollections left in the minds of the residents by the visits of the bridegroom and the brother of the bride, tended perhaps to give to the event recently consummated in St. Petersburg more local interest here that it otherwise might have had. At all events, there was no lack of the usual displays which go far to express the good wishes of the people on such an occasion, and the manifestations were both suitable and timely. From the harbour, bunting waved in all directions, the different vessels hoisting the colours simultaneously at eight in the morning. H.M.S. *Princess Charlotte* flew at the main-mast head, side by side, facing forward, the Russian and British standards, and at each mast head were the usual decorations. The gunboats *Kestrel* and *Opossum* had their flags in full display, and ornamental crowns hung between the masts. The Russian corvette *Ascold*, and all the English war vessels, were profuse in exhibition of colours; the flags in several of the instances being not inappropriately joined. The U.S. ships *Iroquois* and *Monocacy* were not behind; and the Japanese corvette was decorated extensively, and presented all the appearance of a European war vessel. The P. & O. boats, the Pacific Mail, the Police Chop, as well as many of the other vessels in harbour, joined in the general exhibition; and flags were flying during the day from the principal business houses, and many private residences in the Colony. On the flag staff in the Government Naval Yard was a large garland, with the British and Russian Standards hoisted above at equal height, emblematic of the union, and above were imitations of the crowns of both countries. At noon, Royal salutes were fired simultaneously from the battery on shore, the *Princess Charlotte*, the Russian frigate *Ascold*, the *Monocacy*, and the Japanese man-of-war. We must not omit to mention that the flag-staff on the Peak had an imposing display. In the afternoon, a review of the troops took place on the Parade Ground, which was witnessed by a large concourse of people. The men arrived on the Ground about four o'clock, and having been drawn up in line, gave the usual salute as H.E. the Governor and General Whitfeild appeared. The other mounted officers on the occasion were Brigade Major A. Walker, Military Secretary Captain O'Shaughnessy, Captain O'Callaghan, *aide-de-camp* to His Excellency, and Lieut. Burn, *aide-de-camp* to General Whitfeild. After the ranks had been most minutely inspected by His Excellency and the General, they broke into open column, and marched past in quick time, the movement being characterised by that steadiness and precision at once so beautiful and necessary in our regular army. Line was then formed on the left, and a *feu-de-joie* was fired in honour of the marriage, the band meantime playing the National Anthem. This was followed by three ringing cheers from the ranks, led off by His Excellency. The men were then formed into square, and faced inwards, when the Governor briefly addressed them. He said the men were assembled on a very auspicious occasion, namely, that of the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh and the Crown Princess of Russia, and he was sure they would feel it to be an occasion of rejoicing, as the royal union would tend to cement the good feeling and friendship of the two nations. He went on to say that he was sure one and all of them would be glad to be present to do honour to the occasion; and he could not but feel great satisfaction at seeing so fine a body of men before him. He had in his time seen many regiments in different parts of the world, but it had seldom been his good fortune to see a smarter body of men than that before him, of whom their colonel, the commandant of the forces, and the colony, might be justly proud. One or two of the men near His Excellency giving expression to their gratification, a hearty cheer ran through their ranks. The men were then again wheeled into line, formed fours, and left the field. All the public offices were closed for the day, and several mercantile and other establishments suspended business. In the evening, a banquet was given by Major-General Whitfeild at Head Quarter House, in honour of the occasion, and rejoicings also took place at several other official residences in the Colony. After dark, illuminations were exhibited at the Russian Consulate and other places. In connection with the celebration, a reception is to take place at Government House on the 2nd prosimo.

FOOCHOW.

The *Herald* reports that snow was seen on Kushan and the surrounding hills on the 20th inst.

The same paper reports that the second meeting of creditors in the estate of J. S. Lamont, a bankrupt, took place on Tuesday, the 13th instant, at the Vice-Consulate, before Geo. Phillips, Esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul. The several claims (with the exception of Mr. Forster's, withdrawn) against the bankrupt's estate, put in to the present date, were brought forward and duly passed by the body of creditors; and the trustee of the estate, Mr. Phillips, announced his intention of disallowing, in accordance with the advertisement about to be inserted in the *China Mail*, any claim coming in after the 28th February next, after which date, he should proceed to declare a dividend. The Court commented very strongly on the reckless prodigality, nearly amounting to criminality, of the bankrupt's expenditure, and sharply reprimanded him for the false statements he had everywhere made, to the effect that his employer, Mr. Forster, had not paid him his salary for the last three months that he was in his service. The accounts current, handed in by himself, shewing that, so far from this being the case, he had considerably overdrawn his account, and that, even in the last month of his service, Mr. Forster had paid a compradore's bill of upwards of $130 for him, with his account then to be had. After allowing a claim for the bankrupt's maintenance, put forward by Taylor & Shearer, compradores, from the time of his declaring himself bankrupt to the date of the second meeting, the proceedings terminated, two claims being set aside for further investigation.

A meeting took place at Messrs. Gilman & Co.'s on the 17th instant, with reference to the supply of ice, and the committee appointed at a former meeting suggested that a certain number of gentlemen be appointed to make arrangements for obtaining machinery from England—those interested in the supply duly guaranteeing the cost of the same; and that when arrangements have been completed and the full cost ascertained, a company be formed and the shares allotted to the guarantors, *pro rata*, according to the amount each shall have guaranteed. So far as can be judged, the whole cost of new machinery, including a Soda Water apparatus, will not exceed $7,000, and the committee believe that the services of a competent engineer can be obtained for a salary of $1,800 per annum. They are of opinion that a fair return on the capital invested will be obtainable, without raising the price of ice beyond what has hitherto been charged, viz., 5 cents per pound.

SHANGHAI.

The case of Miss Kate Jessup, tried before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Law Secretary of H.B.M. Supreme Court, acting as Police Magistrate, on the 16th December last, on the charge of selling intoxicating liquors without a license from the Municipal Council,—resulting in her being sentenced to pay the cost of the summons and to take out a first-class licence—was brought by appeal before Sir Edmund Hornby, Chief Judge; Mr. Litchfield appearing for the appellant, and Mr. Rennie for the Municipal Council. His Lordship sustained the judgment of the Police Court Magistrate.

Some years ago, just as the Cunard steamer *Scotia* was leaving Liverpool, a fussy little gentleman rushed up to Commodore Judkins, who was then in command of the vessel, and asked him "If he thought the *Scotia* would arrive in New York upon a certain day, in time for him to catch the noon train for Philadelphia. The captain looked at him a moment in silence, and then, taking out his watch, replied, "I fear, sir, we will be five minutes too late!"

On dit that a lady residing at Cockermouth, recently engaged a young woman as servant, who, after remaining a few days, announced her intention to leave. On being asked the reason, the young woman stated that previous to taking up her residence with the lady in question, she had been accustomed to have German sausage to her tea, and a glass of rum and hot water before she went to bed at night, and she found it impossible to do without these luxuries.—*Carlisle Journal.*

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE SILVER CURRENCY.

The passage of the German Empire over into the ranks of the States that have abandoned silver as the standard of currency, is already seen to be certain to influence the coinage of the vast confederation which now holds to the franc both for use and reckoning. Switzerland has been the first to take alarm at the prospect of seeing gold disappear from use in her borders, and being left nothing for use, but an over-supply of the more cumbrous and depreciated currency. Accordingly, the Federal Government had addressed the Duc de Broglie, requesting the co-operation of the Government of France in summoning a convention of the four States interested (France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland) in order to ward off the evil threatened. It is suggested that the representatives should either recommend gold as the standard, or at least provide against its being taken out of use, by fixing a limit to the silver issues of each of the four States, and a maximum—to be valid in each—above which no tender wholly in silver need be accepted. The Duke has expressed himself favourable to the former design, and has replied officially that the subject has been brought under the consideration of the French Minister of Finance. If the Swiss proposals fail, it is thought more than probable that the Berne Cabinet will give notice of leaving the present monetary system. But Belgium is declared to be also inclined strongly to the gold standard, and will, it is expected, like Switzerland, insist on its introduction, or on abandoning the so called Latin-coinage Convention altogether.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Home papers recently published the following despatches on the above:—

BERLIN, December 5th.—General Kauffmann arrived at St. Petersburg on Monday. The Czar, I am in a position to state, is much displeased with him for his manner of conducting the campaign in Khiva, and in particular for his gratuitous attack on the Turcomans, which, it is feared, may be the cause of new expeditions for years to come, and even of an attack on Merv, at a great expenditure of money, and possibly of life. General Kauffmann's premature publication of the treaty with Khiva has also elicited an expression of Imperial dissatisfaction. The wasteful and corrupt administration carried on in Turkestan appears to have aroused great discontent, and it is improbable that General Kauffmann will be permitted to return to Tashkend.

BERLIN, Dec. 5th.—According to intelligence arriving from St. Petersburg, a formal request has been received by the Government of the Czar from the Shah of Persia, to assist the latter potentate in clearing the intermediate zone between Khiva and Persia from plunderers and slave hunters. It is proposed that a Persian army corps shall co-operate with the Russians in an expedition against the troublesome Turcomans.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—Besides the Usba, or ancient bed of the Amu, leading from the present delta to the Caspian Bay of Krasnovodsk, the Russians during the Khiva Expedition discovered another dried-up branch of the river, extending from Tchardjui, near Bokhara, to Igni, where it joins the Usba. This being a short cut from the Caspian to the Upper Amu, it will probably be included in the investigations of the Commission which will examine the ancient bed of the Amu.

TWEED'S SENTENCE.

(*Times' Correspondent.*)

The counsel of William M. Tweed, who was recently found guilty of embezzlement in New York, made every possible effort to save him, but in vain. He was sentenced on the afternoon of November 22nd to 12 years' imprisonment in the County Gaol, and to pay $12,750 fine. He had been found guilty on 51 separate charges, each containing four counts, making 204 separate crimes. A portion of the sentence was given for each. Judge Davis made a severe speech in administering sentence, and described how the Tammany Ring had plundered the City, 24 per cent. of the spoils in each case being allotted to Tweed as his share. He told the prisoner that through the whole trial he remained to the very moment of his conviction, as calm and serene as though he were conscious of innocence, although it was overwhelmingly apparent to all that his serenity was only audacity,—the confidence in the omnipotence of corruption,—and not a reliance on innocence. Tweed was much crestfallen at the sentence and the prospect of going to gaol. His counsel filed a bill of exceptions, so as to take the case up to the Court of Appeals. During the evening ineffectual efforts were made by application to other judges to obtain an arrest of judgment. Two were applied to—Judges Pratt and Ingraham—but both refused to grant any relief, and about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, November 23rd, the great Tammany chief was removed to the Tombs, and went into his cell a convicted felon. He was very anxious and depressed. His present temporary place of confinement he helped years ago to build. A marble slab at the entrance bears his name as one of the New York Supervisors at that time. He is now 67 years of age. His permanent imprisonment will be in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, but he will not be taken there until the Court of Appeals finally disposes of his case.

Ingrisoll and Farrington, two of the sharers of the spoils of William M. Tweed in the New York Tammany Ring frauds, have both been convicted, and were to-day sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Sing Sing Penitentiary—Ingrisoll for five years, and Farrington for 18 months.

MALARIA.

The *Lancet* remarks:—The number and variety of the suggestions that due encounters in the daily journals, apropos of the health of the soldier on the Gold Coast, are surprising, not to say perplexing. Still, these various communications—even the worst of them—are not altogether without their use, if they serve to excite even that amount of thought necessary to set them aside as impracticable. A campaign in a country so confessedly malarious as that of the Gold Coast, has, naturally enough, led to its being asked whether there is such a thing as malaria at all. Surgeon-Major Oldham, who has written a very good and thought-exciting book on the subject, is one of those who hold that there is no such thing as malaria, and that it is only another name for "chill;" and as this "chill theory" has much that is plausible about it, it is capable of being represented as a consistent and satisfactory explanation, so long as its advocates have the management of their own case; but its opponents are able, it seems to us, to adduce facts which will not at all square with this "chilly view." Professor Maclean has little difficulty, therefore, in indicating some of its weak points. Call it what you will, there is a something intimately associated with certain conditions of soil which manifests itself in human beings exposed to its influence after an unmistakable fashion. There is not only the singular stamp of periodicity to be considered, but there is the long catalogue of sequelæ to be taken into account, in the shape of enlarged spleens and livers, anæmia, and those disorders of various kinds which often mimic very closely structural diseases of the nervous system and different organs, but which differ from such diseases in being readily amenable to remedies and means which have been proved useful in ague. On the other hand, our patients may have been exposed to "chills", any number of times without their being followed by this chain of morbid phenomena; and on the other, malarious disorders may be manifested in individuals without the occurrence of "chill." A chill in certain parts of Italy is one and a very different thing from a chill in this country, and those instances in which malarious disease has been apparently contracted through water as a vehicle must not be lost sight of. When the Panama line of railroad was being laid, the necessary disturbance of the soil was associated with the production of an enormous amount of disease among the labourers. In China, again, it is scarcely an exaggerated statement to declare that you need only scratch the soil at certain seasons of the year to contract ague. In New Zealand the diurnal variations of temperature are often very great, but malaria is unknown there; and there are many places which would appear to possess all the requisite conditions of soil and climate to give rise to malarious diseases while they are exempt from them. Roughly speaking, a water-logged soil is peculiarly liable, under certain conditions, to generate the agent which causes ague fevers; but what that agent is we know not, for it has defied the skill of the chemist and microscopist to detect it. One practical fact remains, however, on any view—viz., the protection of the body against "chill" is of the first importance in places where agnish diseases are rife, and of equal importance is good food and plenty of it.

THE CRICKET SEASON OF 1873.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

The past season has at least proved one thing beyond all doubt—namely, that the amateur cricketers of to-day are greatly superior to the professionals. For the last few years it has been becoming more and more evident, but it was never so clearly demonstrated before. And this is amply evident, though the gentlemen cannot be said to possess either an Alfred Shaw or a Southerton; so that in bowling the professionals have still the advantage, and admitting that since the retirement of Mr. Round the amateurs have not had a wicket-keeper worthy to rank with Pinder or Phillips. In the match between the Gentlemen of the South and the Players of the North, played at Prince's early in June, the latter certainly gained a brilliant and well-deserved victory, but against this we may set the Gentlemen v. Players of the South at the Oval, which the former won by eight wickets. Thus in five Gentlemen v. Players matches the Gentlemen won four easy victories—sufficient evidence, we think, of the truth of our statements.

Coming to county cricket in 1873, the first fact which meets our notice is the success of amateurs. Gloucestershire, the champion county of the season, always plays an eleven composed exclusively of gentlemen, who of six matches won four, the other two being drawn in their favour. To this result Mr. W. G. Grace and his brothers materially contributed, but Gloucestershire has many other fine players, of whom it is sufficient to mention Mr. Townend, Mr. Matthews, Mr. T. W. Lang, and Mr. Bush. In batting, no county can approach Gloucester, and its bowling has made great improvement, Mr. G. F. Grace having shown himself quite first-class, though, on the other hand, Mr. Brice, from whom such great things were expected, did absolutely nothing. However, though Gloucester cannot show such bowling as Nottingham and Yorkshire, she thoroughly deserved her position as champion county—a position which we expect to see her retain in 1874.

Nottingham holds the second place among the counties. Out of seven matches she won five. Of the other two one was lost and one drawn. The bowling of the eleven, which in 1872 was rather below its usual high standard, was again first-class. Martin M'Intyre only bowled well in one match for his county, though in the North v. South contests he greatly increased his reputation. J. C. Shaw was in superb form against Yorkshire at Sheffield, but on the whole did not approach his success in 1869 and 1870. However, Alfred Shaw and Morley were always in form, and their performance at Brighton, when they put Sussex out for 19, was one of the most striking features of the season. But, strange to say, in the same proportion as her bowling improved, Nottingham's batting declined. Daft, though he played a grand innings of 161 against Yorkshire in June, did not keep up his reputation in the succeeding matches, his only other long innings having been 46 against Surrey at the Oval. Oscroft batted with greater success than in any season since 1865, his fine commanding style and powerful log-hitting having, perhaps, never been seen to more advantage. Bignall scored well in several matches, but Wild and Selby—more especially the latter—were far below their form of the previous year. M. M'Intyre commenced batting well, but fell off greatly. Nottingham possesses so many good young players that there is very little fear of her losing the high position she has held so gallantly since the days of George Parr and Jackson.

Yorkshire played twelve *bona fide* county matches and a match against the M.C.C. Of these she won seven and lost five, the remaining match having been drawn in her favour. We consider this result was very favourable, when it is remembered that Freeman did not play at all, and that Lockwood was out of form. *Emmett* played splendidly, and showed more improvement in batting than any other professional. His bowling, very brilliant at times, was, however, not so safe and trustworthy as in old times. Hill has proved an efficient substitute for Freeman; and though, of course, he cannot be said to have equalled that phenomenon, he is, undoubtedly, the best every-day bowler in Yorkshire. Andrew Greenwood batted consistently well during the whole of the season, and Rowbotham, who acted as captain of the eleven in place of Iddison (disabled), made his highest innings in grand matches—113 against Surrey at the Oval. Pinder, though more than usually unfortunate in being frequently hurt, kept wicket with all his old efficiency. Yorkshire's season commenced very badly, but it ended in a triumph over Nottingham at Huddersfield in one innings and 24 runs. A. F. Smith then played a fine innings of 89. Rowbotham's benefit match at Sheffield was a great success, and the county brought out a very promising colt in Ullyett, who will prove valuable in the future.

Surrey, after showing great improvement in 1872, once more fell back, and out of fifteen matches, won only three. This result was due to the very poor form exhibited by the amateurs in the eleven, of whom Mr. Boult alone deserves praise. Mr. S. H. Akroyd only played once for his county, while Mr. Game, Mr. Howell, Mr. Strachan, and one or two others, altogether failed to keep up their batting reputations. Add to this R. Humphrey's inexplicable falling off, and there is, we think, some excuse for Surrey. Jupp never played so finely; but no one man, with the exception of Mr. W. G. Grace, can make up for the weakness of an eleven. Southerton bowled with success, and was well backed up by Street, a most useful and hard working player. Mr. Norman Morris, who formerly played for Kent, was rather disappointing as a wicket-keeper, but batted several times in excellent style. We will only refer to Pooley's expulsion from the team to say that Jupp proved a very safe and trustworthy substitute. It is of little use talking of the palmy days of Surrey—the days of Caffyn, Stephenson, and Mr. Lane, of Mortlock, Cæsar, and Lockyer. We can only express a sincere hope that those days will return, and we have good reason to believe that Surrey's eleven next year will be much stronger in amateurs than it was last season.

Of the other counties little need be said. Sussex, greatly weakened by the loss of Southerton, won only two matches out of ten—a poor result after the success of 1872. Charlwood fell off terribly in batting, and the fielding of the eleven was on several occasions deplorable. The country, however, brought out a brilliant and stylish but in Mr. J. M. Cotterill, who has, we believe, been studying in Edinburgh, or he would have played in grand matches before. James Lillywhite bowled as well as ever, and Fillery ably supported him. The lack of good change bowlers was much felt, particularly in the return match with Gloucestershire at Cheltenham.

Middlesex, who if rumour can be believed, will play any number of matches next year, was content with five, of which she won three. Mr. I. D. Walker was the mainstay of the team in batting, and quite regained his old form. Middlesex has so many promising batsmen—Mr. P. E. Hakew, Mr. W. G. Gilliert, and Mr. A. S. Tabor amongst others—that we shall expect to see her coming to the front again, and taking the rank she held in 1865 and 1866. In bowling she was in the past season very unlucky, as Howitt, who had not got over his serious illness of the previous summer, was very much out of form, Mr. Rutter and Mr. Bruno did their best, but they are not "class" enough to take the lead as bowlers in a county "eleven."

Kent played six matches; won three, and lost three. It is no use going over old ground, and asking why her best amateurs do not play for Kent. The fact remains that, except on rare occasions, they do not play, and, until they do, we suppose Kent will go on as she has done, for too many seasons now, quietly playing home-and-home matches with Surrey and Sussex, with the variation of occasionally challenging Notts or Yorkshire, only to get hopelessly beaten. We must here give a word of thoroughly deserved praise to Willsher, who was in excellent form all through the season.

The M.C.C. season was of average interest and average success. Mr. W. G. Grace was singularly unlucky, and did not play one long innings for the old club. We say long innings advisedly, as 67 is not many for Mr. Grace. Alfred Shaw bowled even better for the M.C.C. than for his county; while Hylott came into the front rank, and proved a thoroughly able substitute for Wootton.

There were four North v. South matches, the first at Prince's (for the benefit of the Cricketers' Fund), the second at Lord's (for Wootton's benefit), the third at the Oval, and the last at Canterbury. Of these the first was drawn in consequence of rain, just when an exciting finish seemed certain. Mr. W. G. Grace made 75 and 68, the latter the highest innings in the match. Martin M'Intyre bowled very finely in the innings of the South, though the wicket certainly helped him a great deal. This was the only grand match, apart from county contests, in which Daft took part last season. He scored 14 and 33 not out.

Oxford University had a very successful season, winning all her trial matches, and then defeating Cambridge by three wickets after a famous contest. This last victory was due to Mr. Ottaway's patient and scientific batting, he made 41 and 52, and anything finer or more plucky than his second innings we have never seen. Though hurt, and obliged to have a man to run for him, he stood up to his work splendidly, and was not got rid of until the score was a "tie." Oxford had a strong team, and it was greatly to the credit of Cambridge to make so gallant a fight. Cambridge, unlike her rival, had lost nearly all her trial matches, and could therefore hardly have entered upon that all-important contest with very bright hopes. She had been unfortunate in losing so many of her best men at once. Yardley, Thornton, Bray, and Tobin had all gone out of residence, Fryer was out of form, and Powys was in America. An excellent bat and field, however, was introduced into the eleven in the person of Latham, of St. John's College, who played consistently well in all the matches. Longman showed brilliant form against the M.C.C. at Lord's and Surrey at the Oval, but only made 5 and 20 in the University match. However, with good luck we may expect Cambridge to do better next year.

MY FRIEND CHING.

IN FOUR PARTS.—PART III.

(*Continued.*)

This letter made me so happy, by assuring me, as it did, of the unalterable affection and full trust of my beautiful cousin, that it was not for some time that I began to lose myself in vague conjectures as to what could be the meaning of this nocturnal rendezvous under the auspices of the irrepressible Ching. That the boy had really some scheme in his head for my extrication from my present awkward position was, to my mind, beyond a doubt. He was too shrewd, and, as I had learned to believe, too much attached to me, to thrust himself forward in such a matter under the mere stimulus of that silly vanity that often prompts lads of his age to make themselves appear of consequence. But granting all this, what could Ching do towards unravelling the ugly tangle into which the skein of my destiny had so provokingly been twisted. Was it not only too probable that the lad, necessarily ignorant of European modes of thought, and of the western code of morals, had entirely over-estimated his own power to refute or to extenuate the serious charge against me? And in that case, would not the prospect of relief so lately afforded prove but as Dead Sea apples, offered to the eager clutch and fevered palate of some wretch perishing with hunger in the desert! Hope, however, is of too tenacious a quality, and has too great a faculty for striking its deep roots into the human heart, to be easily expelled from the mind that has once admitted it. I did hope, therefore, and grew impatient for Bowman's return. He came back at last, the half-hour of his intended absence having proved as elastic as such fractions of time often do.

"I have been a long while, I'm afraid. I dropped in at Hampton's, and found some men there, and got talking," said my entertainer. "Hope you haven't been moped to death, old fellow. Here are a heap of English papers for you, *Punch* and all."

"I say, Bowman," said I nervously; "I want you to do me a service. It's only to come round with me, quietly, at half-past twelve, to my uncle's house on the Vermilion Canal."

My host arched his eyebrows in a way that evinced some fears for the sanity of his troublesome guest. "At half-past twelve—you and I together!" he repeated wonderingly. "To be sure, old chap! Only, if I may ask it, what good do you expect!"

"What good do I expect to come of it?" exclaimed I, excitedly taking the words out of his mouth. "Just the difference between pain and happiness—between the despair that has made many a better man blow his brains out, and the comfort of the world's good-will, the esteem of friends, and a wife that one loves, as I love Constance."

"Whew! you are still thinking of Miss Barnet, then?" said Bowman, after indulging in a long low whistle, expressive of unmitigated astonishment. "Well, I don't say I should not feel in the same way, if I were in your case. But, Springfield, think the thing over again, I advise you. These are not the times, and China is not the country to suit that Young Lochinvar style of business. Gretna Green is a long way off, you know; and, besides, though I would do anything in reason to oblige an old friend, I owe something to the principal, too; and it would be a shabby thing in me to help in an elopement——"

"Nor has anybody asked your help in anything so preposterous," interrupted I, half-snappishly. "Do give a man time to state his wishes, and I daresay you will not find them so very difficult to further, after all." And therewith I explained to my friend what was, so far I knew, the real purport of the proposed expedition. Constance's letter I did not shew him—that I should have thought sacrilege; but I read aloud to him some short extracts, which satisfied him that I could do no less than obey the dear girl's instructions, and that he, as my friend, must of course accompany me, and be ready to lend his assistance in whatever manner Ching, mover and director of the whole plot, might be graciously pleased to command.

It was then just twenty-three minutes—I remember the time so well!—past eleven. There were no especial preparations to be made for our night's work. So far as we knew, we had simply to present ourselves, as unobtrusively as might be, at the verandah door of the yamun, and then to follow the instructions of Constance, or rather of our self-constituted guide, Ching. Bowman's lodgings were within eight to nine minutes' walk of the Vermilion Canal. We could do nothing but wait until the moment for action should arrive. We waited, therefore, lighting our cigars, and glancing furtively from time to time at the clock. Very few words passed between us, for I was too anxious to be conversationally disposed, and Bowman himself seemed to catch the infection of nervous unrest. Yet we talked a little, for though Englishmen are less loquacious than most continentals, they are ashamed to maintain the desolate desperate silence that in very bad circumstances will replace a Frenchman's habitual garrulity.

"By-the-bye, Springfield, it is said the French commodore will attack without waiting for the English squadron—attack to-morrow. Very foolish! The Taepings have so many guns and men! The French had better wait—they'll be thrashed else."

"It's their own look-out. After all, it is an even toss whether the long-haired rascals run like sheep, or bite like bull-dogs. I rather incline to the last notion!"

This is a type of our discourse, and very few of these staccato sentences were exchanged. Bowman smoked steadily on; but after a few whiffs, I laid my cheroot aside, and pretended to doze, keeping all the while a steady eye on little blue and gold dial of the Paris clock, which I suspect its proprietor watched also almost as vigilantly as I did. At the first chime of twelve, beaten out with silvery clangour by the fairy hammer of the toy timepiece, my entertainer jumped to his feet.

"Don't let us be late!" he said. "We may as well start early, for if we find the door locked by any mischance, we may be obliged to get a boat, and go round by the big canal. Once under the

person below was watching for something which he expected to appear on the landing-place above.

"He, Julian Lake, has been waiting for several minutes," whispered Miss Barnet to me.

"Waiting! and for what?" asked I, bewildered by what I saw.

Before Constance could speak, the door of the room at the head of the stairs (her father's room) slowly opened, and a head was thrust out, in much the same wary, suspicious fashion in which a turtle ventures to stretch its snake-like head beyond its shell onirass. The light below instantly vanished, and the door was closed, but so noiselessly that no sound reached us. Then that of my uncle's room opened to nearly the full width of the entrance, and the merchant himself, with a candle in hand, came out, and, swiftly and without hesitation, descended the stairs. I could not catch a glimpse of his face; but I observed that he was muffled in the folds of a large dressing-gown, and that his slippered feet did not tread the floor in the same silent way in which ours had done. Once in the hall below, he turned to the left, and walked on.

"Now, now, masters, quiet some—come, Missy, too—no word," exclaimed Ching, in manifest excitement, and we all hurried, still with every precaution against being overheard, down the stairs, and into the hall below. There, by a sudden gesture of mingled entreaty and command, Ching caused us all to shrink back into the mouth of a narrow passage, as Lake again opened his door, and, without turning his head, stealthily pursued his employer's footsteps along the great corridor.

(To be continued.)

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

(Times.)

137TH DAY—2TH DECEMBER.

Further evidence was adduced on the part of the prosecution in contradiction of the testimony of Luie, whose story was that in April, 1854, he was steward of the *Osprey*, from New York; the ship picked up the defendant and carried him to Melbourne with five of the crew of the *Bella*; that he went with some of them to the Diggings; that in 1855 he revisited Melbourne, and saw one of them there; and that he afterwards went to America, and was never in this country until in June last, he came over from New York in the *Circassia*, landing at Liverpool, and proceeding thence to Folkestone, whence he embarked for Ostend, returning to London on the 5th of July last in the Belgian steamer (the captain of which has been called to disprove it), and that then, for the first time, he said, he heard of the Tichborne case, and that the defendant, when he saw him, recognized him, and addressed him by the name of Luie. Five witnesses have already been called from the City to prove that in March he was in London under the name of Sorrenson. Formal evidence was now given that in October, 1862, Lungren—who was identified as Luie—had been convicted and sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and was liberated on licence in April, 1865, and that in October, 1867, he was convicted again, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, being liberated on licence on the 25th of March last, a few days before the time when the incident spoken to by the City witnesses occurred. Evidence was given yesterday by several witnesses to show that Luie was known from 1856 to 1862 at Bristol, and to-day a number of witnesses were called to show his career as far back as 1850. Several witnesses were called to prove that he is a Swede from Gothenburg, and that, like many of his countrymen, he came to Hull, and was there between 1851 and 1854. A ship-broker in the City stated that from the spring of 1853 to the summer of 1854—the very time at which Luie had sworn he picked up the defendant—Luie, by the name of Lungren, was in his service at Hull. This evidence was confirmed by another shipbroker, who was then a member of the firm, and who remembered Lungren, he said, "down to the latter part of 1854." Several witnesses stated that from November, 1854, to February, 1855, Luie, under the name of Lungren, was in the service of a firm of shipbrokers at Cardiff, and that he was afterwards seen at Bristol. Another witness stated that in 1853 or 1854 he knew Luie under the name of Lungren at Hull, where he accused him of swindling him by pretending to charter a ship which could not be found. Several other witnesses were called to show that in 1853 and 1854 Luie was at Cardiff. Two of these witnesses remembered his marriage with an acquaintance of theirs in April, 1855; and finally the wife of Lungren was called, and positively identified him with Luie. It should be stated that throughout the day Luie sits in full view of the jury, and when a controversy arose with the defendant's counsel as to the mode of judging of his identity, the jury intimated that they should judge by their own eyesight.

138TH DAY—10TH DECEMBER

The evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution in contradiction of the testimony of Luie was concluded, and an application for time to consult with Mr. Whalley, who had introduced and taken him to the defendant, and had gone over to New York to make inquiries about him, ended in an adjournment until to-morrow. The story told by Luie, which the evidence was introduced to contradict, was that in April, 1854, he was steward of the *Osprey*, of New York, owned by one Falkenbey, which picked up the defendant at sea and carried him to Melbourne, with five of the crew of the *Bella*—that there he went with several of them to the diggings, and after some time returned to seafaring life, that in 1855 he was again at Melbourne, and there saw one of the crew of the *Bella*, that he returned to America, and was there until, in last May, he sailed in the *Circassia* from New York for Liverpool, and thence he went across the country to Folkestone, and thence to Ostend; that on the 5th of July last he came from Ostend in the Belgium steamer; that then for the first time he heard of the Tichborne case; that he at once found out the defendant's attorney and gave his statement on the 7th of July; that Mr. Whalley was at the office and took him to the defendant; and that the defendant when he saw him, recognised him, and said,—"How do you do, Luie?" This statement was taken on the 7th of July last. Mr. Kenealy in his speech opening the defence stated that he should call the mate of a "New Bedford" *Osprey*, to prove he had picked up Roger, but he did not otherwise open his evidence, nor even mention his name, and it was not until October he was called. In the meantime, as he stated to-day, Mr. Whalley went out to America and made inquiries, the result of which he embodied in a report to the counsel for the defence, and on the faith of which he called Luie. The Court gave the prosecution time to bring evidence to contradict Luie, and evidence was given from America to show that there was no such *Osprey*, and that Falkenbey owned no such ship, nor any ship at all. The captain and others connected with the Belgium steamer were called to show that Luie did not come from Ostend as he had said, and other evidence was given to-day to the same effect, and also to show that he could not have come in the *Circassia*, which sails from Quebec and not from New York. Evidence has also been given to show that on the 25th of March last he came out of Chatham Prison as a convict upon ticket-of-leave, and went to Folkestone. Five witnesses from the City were called to prove that on the 29th of March he tried to swindle a shipbroker in the name of Sorrenson, by getting an advance of money on the charter of a ship which did not exist. Evidence has now been given that he has been in this country for 24 years past, and has never borne the name of Luie at all; that he is a Swede who came over from Gothenburg to Hull in 1848; that at Newcastle he cheated a shipbroker (who was called to-day with several of his clerks) in the same way in which it was sworn that he tried to cheat the City shipbroker in March last; that for that offence he was tried and convicted, and suffered six months' imprisonment with hard labour. That he somehow got into employment there under the name of Lungren, and was there in 1853 and until the latter part of 1854; that he then went to Cardiff, and there made the acquaintance of a respectable woman, whom he married and deserted, and who was yesterday called as a witness against him, and swore to his identity; that he went to Bristol, and was there in 1862, convicted of stealing a letter containing money, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude; that, in October, 1867, he was again convicted of obtaining money under false pretences, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude; and that on the 25th of March last he was liberated from Chatham Prison under a ticket-of-leave; four days after which he tried, as the city witnesses stated, to effect the same sort of fraud as he had perpetrated at Hull so many years ago. The cross-examination of the witnesses called to prove the identity of Luie with Lungren provoked from the Court and jury a strong expression of opinion that it was a "mere waste of time," and this elicited from defendant's counsel an angry expression, which drew down upon him a heavy censure from the Bench. At the close of the evidence the counsel for the defendant desired time to consult with Mr. Whalley and other gentlemen interested in the case, as to the course to be pursued. But the Court said they could not recognize any one in the case except the prisoner and his counsel. It was pressed upon them that it was upon the faith of Mr. Whalley's inquiries and report that Luie had been called as a witness; but the Court said that, though Mr. Whalley had mixed himself up in the case in an unusual way, and had himself taken Luie to the defendant, that gave him no *locus standi* in the case. And the Judges added that he could know nothing of it, and that the defendant was the only person who could know whether or not Luie had picked him up at sea. They offered his counsel, however, an adjournment until to-morrow, to afford him time for consultation as to the course he should pursue; and they also said, as they had said a week or two ago, in Mr. Whalley's presence, that if he or any one else could contradict any of the evidence against Luie, they would be willing to hear such evidence.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 27TH, EVENING.

Patna, $600 to $603½, cash and credit; Benares, $597½ to $601½; Malwa, $600 to $605, cash and credit.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand..... 4/2½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/3½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight..... 4/4
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... —

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 220
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight..... 75½
Private, 30 days' sight..... 74½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—49 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,50) per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,750 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 90 per share, discount.
Chinese Insurance Company,—$170 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$560 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$129 per share.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$116 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—23½ per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 106 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$170 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—55 per cent. discount.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—90 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JANUARY 27TH, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Cuttlefish, 60 bags, at $15.80, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.

Cotton, 15 bags, at $13.80, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Aniseed Star, 10 packages, at $18.70, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $6.70, by Tuck-mee to travelling trader.

Melon Seeds, 30 bags, at $4.30, by Wing-yee-chong to local trader.

White Wax, 1 piece, at $67.00, by Che-hing-loong to local trader.

White Pepper, 16 bags, at $21.00, by Wo-tye to local trader.

Shanghai Cotton, 100 bales, at $14.00, by Yee-shun to local trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 18 bags, at $13.20, by Yee-shun to local trader.

Hams, 10 packages, at Tls. 13.0.0, by Yee-shun to local trader.

Milled Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $1.68, by Kin-tye-loong to local trader.

Fungus, 10 bags, at $59.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to local trader.

Fishmaws, 10 bags, at $13.50, by Sze-hop-chun to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts, 50 bags, at $9.50, by Tye-hong-shun to travelling trader.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
will commence business at the
HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the German Club,)
Shortly after the arrival of the S. S. *Glenartney*.

The Services of Mr. HENRY EVERITT (of Honorable Mention at the Dublin Exhibition) have been secured, and specimens of his work will be offered for public inspection as soon after his arrival as possible.
1c9 Hongkong, 17th January, 1874.

MANEE & Co.,
ELECTROTYPERS, GILDERS, AND
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
CANAL ROAD,
OPPOSITE SHAMEEN,
(West of the Canton Printing Office,)
CANTON.
All kinds of Gilding and Silvering done by the Electrotyping process, so as to resemble the solid articles. Brass and Copper Spoons, Forks, Plates, &c., may be gilded or silvered in a short time, at reasonable terms.
1m 8 Canton, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMMENCING with the mail of 8th January, 1874, and until further notice, the Company's Homeward Steamers from Calcutta, in connection with the Mail Steamers from this Port, will proceed to Southampton via the Suez Canal.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1873. [2050

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

OWNERS of Property in Hongkong requiring Tenants, are invited to place the same on Registry of
HOUSES, &c., TO LET,
kept by the undersigned.
Those seeking Houses, are invited to inspect the Register, thereby saving time and trouble. A moderate commission charged.
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS, &c.,
9, *Hollywood Road, Hongkong.*
tf 1624 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 330 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

A new FOUNDRY for large iron and brass castings has recently been added.

The Machine Shop contains a 42-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour, and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Menelaus (str.)		Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at noon.
LONDON	Paradies	Papp	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Lennox Castle	Stewart	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Brema	Schweitzer	Hongkong	Augustine Heard & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Iconium	Malgrom	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	C. L. Taylor	Sears	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Forward			Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Onward			Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)			Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Flamboan		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 30th inst.
Do.	Egeria (str.)	J. Entwisle	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Travancore (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Iracuaddy (str.)			Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

HAVE just received a choice ASSORTMENT of CLOTHS, suitable for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, consisting of—

FANCY TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.
TROUSERINGS of the latest Styles.
BLACK and BLUE BROAD CLOTHS.
BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding BREECHES.
Light MELTONS for OVERCOATS.
BILLIARD CLOTH.

ALSO,

LONGCLOTH, FLANNELS, REGATTA, OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE SHIRTS.
COLLARS and SCARVES of the latest fashions.
BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS of all kinds.
The Newest Shapes in FELT, DRAB SHELL, and SILK DRESS HATS.
GOLD STUDS, SLEEVE LINKS, and SOLITAIRES.
HAIR BRUSHES, SOAPS, and PERFUMERY.
TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS in all Sizes.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
VELVET PILE, TAPESTRY, and BRUSSELS CARPETS, with HEARTH-RUGS to Match.
STAIR CARPETS with Brass Rods and Fittings.
FELT CARPET in Squares, and by the Yard.
VELVET PILE CENTRE and SOFA CARPETS.
LINEN DRUMB CLOTHS and STAIR COVERINGS.
COIR MATTINGS in all the usual widths.
PLAIN and BORDERED MATS.
SHEEPSKIN CARRIAGE MATS.
FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 Yards.
PLAIN and FANCY REPS, and WORSTED DAMASKS, in all the leading Colors.
TRIMMINGS and CURTAIN HOLDERS to Match.
PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.
PLAIN and PRINTED CLOTHS by the Yard.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
CRETONNE and other CHINTZS.
BRASS and WOOD CORNICE POLES, with fittings complete.
WHITE and COLORED BLANKETS, in all Sizes.
WHITE and FANCY TOILET QUILTS.
EIDER DOWN BEDQUILTS and PILLOWS.
FEATHER PILLOWS in Linen Ticks.
CARRIAGE RUGS and SCOTCH MAUDS.
CHILDRENS' COTS and IRON BEDSTEADS.
TOILET, CHEVAL and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.
&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

BAKER & CO.

BEG most respectfully to announce that they have now on view a
CHOICE SELECTION
OF
NEW GOODS,
for the present season, which have been selected from the Principal Markets of Europe, and are of the newest and most
FASHIONABLE STYLES.

DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY, executed with the utmost care, and in the most
ELEGANT STYLES.

BAKER & CO.,
COURT DRESS MAKERS & MILLINERS,
24, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
tf 11 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

G. FALCONER & CO.

BEG to call attention to their Very Large and
ELEGANT SELECTION OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S JEWELLERY.

SILVER PLATE, consisting of Race CUPS, Centre and Dessert PIECES, Tea TRAYS, Tea and Dinner SETS, Claret JUGS, SALVERS Coffee and Ice SPOONS, Sets of Dessert and Fish FORKS, &c., &c., &c.

Silver Mounted Dressing CASES and Traveling BAGS, JEWEL CASES.

A large and varied Stock of ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS.

Gold WATCHES of all kinds, keyless, adjusted to temperature and position, ¼ and ⅛ quarter and minute repeaters.

Independent Centre Seconds Keyless Minute REPEATERS.

CLOCK WATCHES, all of the highest quality that the Art of Horology is capable of producing.

A large selection of New and Second-hand 2 and 8-day CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANTS, QUADRANTS,

Ritchie's Patent LIQUID COMPASSES, BINNACLES, Mast-head COMPASSES, Patent LOGS, ODOMETERS, Sounding MACHINES, Ditto for Deep Sea.

Board of Trade, Hull, and Aneroid BAROMETERS.

Patent Self-registering BAROMETERS, RAIN GAUGES, Self-registering THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, SALMOMETERS, Astronomical TELESCOPES,

BINOCULARS,
made especially for night use,

THEODOLITES, Dumpy LEVELS, Surveying STAVES, Measuring CHAINS, Proportional COMPASSES, WHOLES and HALVES, STEAM INDICATORS, Pocket SEXTANTS, PROTRACTORS, PRISMATIC COMPASS, ALTAZAMUTHS, CAMERA LUCIDAS, &c., &c., &c.

Hall, Quarter, and Chime CLOCKS, Marble and Gilt CLOCKS, Travelling, Mignonette, and Boudoir CLOCKS,

MUSICAL BOXES OF ALL SIZES,
European and Chinese Aire,

CHARTS and WORKS on NAVIGATION.
3m 1979 Hongkong, 5th December, 1873.

FOR SALE.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR 1874,
with
ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR AND TABLE OF HIGH TIDES AT SHANGHAI.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1778 Hongkong, 28th October, 1873.

FOR SALE.

EXSHAW'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2060 Hongkong, 19th December, 1873.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

KEROSINE OIL.
TURPENTINE.
White and Colored PRINTING PAPER.
Apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1133 Hongkong, 11th July, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DEISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.
tf 1921 [Feb. 1.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY,)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of
HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON
that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BROAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.

HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronize him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1343 Hongkong, 16th August, 1873.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"MENELAUS"
will be despatched for Singapore, Suez, and London TO-DAY, the 28th instant, at noon. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. % all risks, 18/. % F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. % do.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
101 Hongkong, 27th January, 1874.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI,
(Taking Cargo at through rates for NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"TRAVANCORE"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1873. [151

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1873. [152

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Flamboan, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
153 Hongkong, 27th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"IRAOUADDY"
Captain ——, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
154 Hongkong, 27th January, 1874.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"EGERIA,"
J. Entwisle, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 143 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"FORMOSA,"
expected to-day from Amoy, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 144 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Schooner
"C. L. TAYLOR,"
Capt. Sears, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 145 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.

THE Company's Steamship
"PRIAM,"
will be despatched on or about the 30th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
8 136 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known Clipper Ships
"FORWARD" and "ONWARD,"
daily expected from the Colonies, on their arrival will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 150 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Clipper Ship
"LENNOX CASTLE,"
Captain Stewart, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 132 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 German Bark
"PARADIES,"
Capt. Papp, will load for the above port here and at Whampoa, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 54 Hongkong, 8th January, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE German Bark
"BREMA,"
Capt. Schweitzer, will load here and at Whampoa as above, with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 33 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark
"ICONIUM,"
Capt. Malgrom, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 2094 Hongkong, 25th December, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 72] May 8

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

To be Let.

TO LET.

A GRANITE GODOWN, fronting on the Praya, at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 115 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 1 at Mosque Terrace. The GODOWN No. 1 at Rice Mills, West Point. Apply to
G. VON OVERBECK,
8, *Pedder's Hill.*
tf 116 Hongkong, 19th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE Fine and Commodious HOUSE No. 4, Chancery Lane. Water laid on.
Apply to
M. A. COLLAÇO,
2, *Chancery Lane.*
tf 95 Hongkong, 15th January, 1874.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," situated in Caine Road.
The HOUSE formerly occupied by Hon. Justice PAUNCEFOTE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 67 Hongkong, 10th January, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on the 1st of March.

THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.—Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,
(Possession on 1st November next.)

ALL THOSE PREMISES situate in Pottinger Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, at present in the occupation of D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq., comprising one large and three smaller Houses, and well secured Opium Godowns.
Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1605 Hongkong, 30th September, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, with 9 Rooms, Gas and Water laid on, in a respectable locality, Hollywood Road.
Also,
Three Comfortable ROOMS, furnished, if required. Apply to
No. 12, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
tf 35 Hongkong, 5th January, 1874.

TO LET.

BELMONT LODGE, at present in the occupation of W. V. DRUMMOND, Esq. Possession from 1st February next.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 26 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

HOUSES Nos. 14 and 20, Wyndham Street.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 13 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1874.

TO LET.

NO. 10, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE, a CORNER HOUSE, with good view; Four Rooms, Bath and Dressing Rooms, Out-Houses, &c. Water and Gas laid on.
Also, No. 8, in the same Terrace.
Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 8th December, 1873.

Notices of Firms.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. POH CHIN COO, in our firm, ceased on the 28th January, 1873.
YUEN FAT HONG.
1m 156 Hongkong, 26th January, 1874.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. DUNCAN DAVIDSON, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.
Mr. DAVID ADDISON DABLING is authorized to sign for our firm.
BROWN & Co.
1m 111 Amoy, 9th January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES JAMES HOLLIDAY was admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China on the 1st instant.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 85 Hongkong, January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. WM. REINERS has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. LOUIS MENDEL has this day been admitted a partner in our firm in Hongkong and Canton.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
1m 4 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

MR. H. KLÆR retires from our firm this day.
HEINEMANN & Co.
1m 21 Hongkong, 31st December, 1873.

I HAVE Established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
H. KLÆR.
1m 22 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. FREDERICK DAVID SASSOON has this day been admitted a partner in our Firms in China.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
1m 20 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date, the Shipwright Business heretofore conducted under the name of J. McDONALD & Co., will be carried on by the undersigned in his own name.
B. STANFORD.
1m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted in my name will henceforth be carried on under the firm of
KRUSE & Co.,
and Mr. H. KUHLMANN is authorized to sign the firm.
J. C. KRUSE.
1m 6 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

THE business hitherto conducted at this port under the name of OSCAR STAMMANN, will from this date be carried on by Mr. EDUARD MEYER, under the style and firm of
E. MEYER & Co.
Mr. O. GRABE is duly authorized to sign the firm per procuration.
EDUARD MEYER.
tf 23 Tientsin, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES G. CASWELL, in our firm, ceased on 31st ultimo, by lapse of time.
Mr. CHARLES F. TREMLETT and Mr. WM. DETMERING are this day admitted partners in our firm.
WM. G. HALE & Co.
1m 7 Saigon, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing in Hongkong and China between W. J. BLYDENBURGH, GEORGE HURLBUT, S. E. HUNTINGTON, and J. C. HEITMANN, under the name and Firm of SMITH, ARCHER & Co., is this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
Either partner will sign the name of the Firm in Liquidation.
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
3m 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES HART is authorized to sign our firm, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
TURNER & Co.
tf 2096 Shanghai, 15th December, 1873.

NOTICE.

FROM and after 1st January, 1874, the business of the undersigned will be incorporated, and carried on under the name and style of "NEWMAN & Co."
WALTER NEWMAN,
JOHN GITTINS.
tf 1704 Foochow, 11th October, 1873.

NOW READY,

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS'

Extracts.

THE GREEK POETS.

Loving the Beautiful, they asked no more,
But found in Nature's outward form the soul
Which filled all space, and harmonised the whole;
In them the wisdom gleaned from Nature's lore
Infused a vital energy; the store
From whence they drew conferred no paltry dole,
They quaffed large draughts from Beauty's flowing bowl;—
The ancient woods, the rock-resounding shore,
The clear blue heavens, and the stars of night,
Revealed deep meaning to each listening sense,
And filled it with divine intelligence,
Till earth seemed circled with celestial light;
Thus, calmed and strengthened by a thought intense,
They stood supreme in loveliness and might.

—JOHN DENNIS.

LOVE AND PASSION.

I think the average novel is making sad mischief in the average mind in its pictures of true love. It makes the tender glow and glamour which related natures feel when they meet, true love. It is no such thing; it is true passion, that is all; a blessed power purely and rightly used, but no more true love than those little hooks and tendrils we see in June, on a shooting vine, are the ripe clusters of October. For true love grows out of reverence and deference, loyalty and courtesy, good service given and taken, dark days and bright days, sorrow and joy. It is the fine essence of all we are together, and all we do. True passion comes first, true love last. "It is sown a natural body, it is raised a spiritual body," and so it is written: "The first man of the earth, earthy, but the second man is the Lord from Heaven."—*Robert Colyer.*

THE LEGEND OF THE FELT HAT.

There is a legend among the hatters that felt was invented by no less a personage than St. Clement, the patron saint of the trade. Wishing to make a pilgrimage to the Holy sepulchre, and at the same time to do penance for sundry unexpiated peccadilloes, the the pious monk started on his journey afoot. As to whether he was afflicted with corns or kindred miseries, the ancient chronicle from which the information is derived is silent, but at all events, a few days' successive tramping soon began to blister his feet. In order to obtain relief, it occurred to him to line his shoes with the fur of a rabbit. This he did, and, on arriving at his destination, was surprised to find that the warmth and moisture of his feet had worked the soft hair into a cloth-like mass. The idea thus suggested he elaborated in the solitude of his cell, and, finally, there being no patent laws in existence in those days, he gratuitously presented to his fellow-mortals the result of his genius in the shape of a felt hat.

SKATING IN THE THIERGARTEN.

"Here was a Babel of languages; people of every country and of every rank—social or military—were skating about; old women pulled up to avoid bumping against Ambassadors, and young subalterns flew off on the outside edge to let a General continue uninterruptedly his mad career. Every military man was in uniform, sword and sash as scrupulously put on as if he were on parade; and heavy dragoons, with their swords, helmets, and even spurs, were not afraid to make the most difficult turns in complete marching order. I had never seen anything like it before. I have heard men grumble at being obliged to walk about the streets in uniform, and certainly, even in my wildest flight of imagination, I have never gone so far as to picture to myself a full-blown Life Guardsman, boots, spurs, cuirass, and helmet, exactly as he stands on sentry every day at the Horse Guards, with the addition of a pair of skates, going at the rates of about 20 miles an hour down the Serpentine, balanced on one leg; but in the Thiergarten I saw many plungers of this description, and my eyes got so accustomed to these stranger sights, that if I had seen the Field Officer of the day skating round the Guards on horseback, I should not have been the least surprised."—*From "A Scampper to Sebastopol," by J. Creagh.*

THE KING OF DAHOMEY AND HIS FEMALE WARRIORS.

Of all the African kingdoms, it is, perhaps, in Dahomey alone that a pure despotism may be said to exist. In Ashantee the army is the nation; but the King of Dahomey has a standing army, and women are his Prætorian guards.

Many African kings select from their numerous wives the most robust and ill-favoured as a female body-guard. Some King of Dahomey developed this institution, and organized regiments of Amazons. These women are not merely ornamental household troops; Duncan (a Life-Guardsman) considered them better soldiers than the men. Their drill is severe, their courage is undoubted, and their whole hearts and souls are devoted to their profession. They are called the king's wives, but may be defined as military nuns. It sometimes happens, however, that one of them is admitted to the harem; for a colonel recently became a mother.

The queens of the harem and the Amazons are attended by eunuchs and Dakolos, or handmaids. The machinery of the courts is complicated and complete. The chief executioner is the highest personage in the land. The present Grand Vizier was a common soldier, who was sent to prison for some offence, and raised to this office by the king; a fact which shows how great is the power of the monarch. All officials are appointed in pairs, each supervising and checking the other. No caboceer, or chief, is allowed to visit another in his house; they may only speak to one another in the street; and in their retinue are royal spies. The Governor of Whydah, the seaport, is forced to receive as wives ladies of the blood-royal, and they report on his proceedings to the king. Cowries, a kind of shell, form the circulating medium, and the king refuses to alter the currency. "A man cannot hide cowries," he says, "and so I can tell what every one has." It is dangerous to become too rich in Dahomey. When a chief dies the king inherits his title and possessions; he sometimes confers the Umbrella and the Stool of the defunct on the lawful heir, but usually on a stranger, who is bound to support the family of the deceased. All marriageable girls are shown to the king, who sometimes takes them for his harem, sometimes for the Guards, sometimes appoints them a husband, sometimes gives them back to their parents. Taxes are levied in the market on goods exposed for sale. There are turnpikes and ferries belonging to the State. All cocks that crow on the king's highway escheat to the crown; these birds are, therefore, muzzled by their owners. Women of the town are licensed, and their charges regulated by tariff. The laws are moral and severe. Theft cannot be commuted by a fine.

Adulterers are sold as slaves. King Gezo used to keep a drunkard on rum, that his hideous aspect might deter the people from that vice; and the present king is a teetotaler.

In the old days of the slave trade the king used to live by the fruit of the spear. He still goes to war every April. Some of the prisoners are enslaved, or serve in the army; others are slain as a sacrifice. They are killed purely from motives of virtue and filial affection, being sent to the Land of the Shades to wait upon the former king, or to bear him some message from his dutiful son.—*"The African Sketch Book," by Winwood Reade.*

THACKERAY AND DICKENS.

There was one feeling about the author of "Vanity Fair" which tried him sorely, and over proved a thorn in his side, and that was the adulation paid to Dickens. One day when dining in company, at a friend's house, with the above two intellectual giants of a race now nearly extinct, the conversation, after the ladies had left the room, took a literary turn, and a young man who sat next to Charles Dickens, and immediately opposite Thackeray and myself, began to praise Dickens to his face in a most fabulous manner. All of a sudden Thackeray stopped in the midst of a sentence, turned his chair round, as if to escape from the sound of the flatterer's tongue, and, addressing me in a voice full of bitterness, said, "Did you hear that? I go nowhere but I am subject to it. I should not mind to hear Lytton Bulwer praised to the skies, for I own my inferiority, but—" he then held down his head, and was silent for some minutes. After a time I ventured to say, "If you had been sitting where Dickens was, the same remark would probably have been made to you, for the young man that made it evidently drawled it out in the most Dundreary fashion." Nothing, however, that I could say seemed to rouse Thackeray from his lethargy, and he shortly after abruptly left the room—*My Recollections,* by Lord William Lennox.

BUDDHISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

The growing interest of this country in India's affairs is pleasingly attested by the fact that the first edition of so expensive a work as "Tree and Serpent Worship" is exhausted in less than four years. A new edition of this interesting book is now produced, under the safe conduct of the India Office, which is yet more valuable than its predecessor, both in respect of plates and text. The plates have been rearranged and added to, and the text has been materially altered, and in great part re-written. The work gives an account of the remains of two of the most celebrated topes, or stûpas, raised in honour of Buddha and his doctrines—one being at Sanchi, near Bhilsa, in Central India, the other at Amravati, near the mouth of the river Kistnah. Our readers are no doubt aware that a tope is a solid circular dome-like construction, enshrining the ashes or relics of some Buddhist saint, the lower portion being surrounded by a pathway for peregrinating worshippers, inclosed by a stone railing, pierced by four gateways at right angles to each other. The ruins of two such buildings are illustrated in the book before us, one, as we have said, at Sanchi, the other at Amravati. The latter is considerably posterior in date to the former, so that a comparison of the magnificent sculptures with which both buildings are elaborately adorned, reveals much of the change in sentiment that had passed over the Buddhist community in the interval. The Buddhist religion is certainly one of the most remarkable emanations of the human mind, and this becomes especially apparent when we reflect upon its feeble beginning, its peaceful course, its stupendous development, and its tenacious hold upon the affections of the immense majority of mankind. It is also most remarkable for the singular parallel its history presents to that of the Christian faith. Both originated in members of royal races; both won their way by preaching and by the practice of manly virtues, honesty, and truth; both firmly established themselves after 300 or 400 years, by becoming State religions; both gradually corrupted for about a thousand years until a revolution reconstructed them; both were driven from the lands of their birth, and are now professed by aliens and strangers to their founders. Yet it is most certain that the growth of each was distinct from the other; there never was a point of union between the two creeds until modern missionaries sailed for the East. Buddha died 477 years before the birth of Christ, and his religion was adopted by King Asoka 600 years before Constantine the Great. Inscriptions on pillars and rocks, and ancient gâthâs, or poems, beside the direct statements of the Mahawanso, attest the originality and priority of Buddha's work; at the same time the light of history shines clearly on the origin of Christianity, and places its perfect independence of extraneous suggestion beyond all cavil. The Buddhist religion, therefore, is a subject, alike interesting to the antiquary, the historian, the scholar, the philosopher, and the theologian, and everything tending to elucidate its history throws light upon a remarkable phasis of human development.—*Oriental.*

Insurances.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.

1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents.....¾ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents, ...¼ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents.....1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, } ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... }
Above 1 month, and not } ⅓ "
exceeding 3 months ..... }
Above 3 months, and } ½ "
not exceeding 6 months }
Above 6 months.....the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1801 Hongkong, 31st October, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not } do. do.
exceeding three months. }
Above 3 months, and not } do. do.
exceeding six months.... }
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 878 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, }
Above 1 month and not } do. do.
exceeding 3 months... }
Above 3 months and not } do. do.
exceeding 6 months... }

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ½ per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not } do. do.
exceeding three months. }
Above 3 months, and not } do. do.
exceeding six months.... }
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 878 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, }
Above 1 month and not } do. do.
exceeding 3 months... }
Above 3 months and not } do. do.
exceeding 6 months... }

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ½ per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst each of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 46 Hongkong 16th October, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 27th January, 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24..	per picul	$107.00 a	$117.00
" 28 a 32...	"	118.00 a	124.00
" 38 a 42...	"	123.00 a	137.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ...	per piece	2.00 a	2.05
" 8 a 8½ lbs ...	"	2.30 a	2.56
" 9 a 10 lbs ...	"	2.90 a	3.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed..	"	2.25 a	2.30
" 64 a 66 ...	"	2.65 a	2.80
" 68 a 80 ...	"	2.95 a	3.80
WHITE SPOTTED DO....	per piece	2.50 a	2.55
WHITE BROCADES....	"	2.55 a	2.60
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards....	"	2.40 a	3.20
" 40 "	"	3.50 a	3.50
GREY T-CLOTHS, 34 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs..	"	1.85 a	1.80
" 24 " & 30 " 8 lbs .	"	2.80 a	2.95
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS....	"	3.00 a	3.05
DYED BROCADES Do.	"	3.70 a	3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	6.20 a	6.30
CHINTZ....	"	1.00 a	1.05
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue....	per doz.	0.65 a	0.70
" Brown....	"	0.83 a	0.63
" Red....	"	0.80 a	0.84
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins....	per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a	0.20
VELVETEENS, Black....	"	0.24 a	0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES....	per yard	0.83 a	0.83
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet....	per piece	9.60 a	9.70
" Assorted....	"	9.20 a	9.30
" *HH* Scarlet....	"	9.50 a	9.60
" Assorted....	"	9.10 a	9.20
CAMLETS, SSS....	"	16.50 a	17.50
" SS....	"	10.00 a	10.50
" S....	"	20.00 a	20.50
" *BBB*....	"	22.00 a	22.50
LASTINGS, *DD*....	"	14.50 a	15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6.....	per picul	4.10 a	4.20
" Hoop,....	"	5.50 a	5.75
" Bar,....	"	4.05 a	4.10
" Wire,....	"	9.80 a	10.50
LEAD,....	"	7.80 a	8.30
STEEL, English,....	per tub.	4.40 a	4.50
" Swedish,....	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca....	per picul	32.00 a	33.50
TIN PLATES,....	per box	5.00 a	5.20
SHEATHING METAL....	per picul	25.00 a	27.00
QUICKSILVER, English,....	"	170.00 a	172.00
" American....	"	170.00 a	174.00
SPELTER....	"	7.50 a	7.75

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai....	"	13.50 a	14.00
" Ningpo....	"	14.50 a	15.00
" Tientsin....	"	14.00 a	14.50
" Shantung....	"	14.50 a	14.60
" Bengal....	"	11.00 a	15.50
ALUM,....	per picul	1.70 a	2.00
AMSAMUNG, Japan white,....	"	3.90 a	4.20
" Black,....	"	3.05 a	3.80
BEAN, Bengal, Cargo No. 1....	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " 2....	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white,....	"	1.75 a	1.80
" " mill cleaned,....	"	1.55 a	1.60
" Manila,....	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Java,....	"	2.00 a	2.10
" Singapore,....	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Saigon,....	"	1.40 a	1.45
" Arracan,....	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Bangoon,....	"	2.35 a	2.40
BALTPETRE,....	"	6.00 a	6.50
COALS, AMOAY....	per ton.		
" English steam,....	"	16.50 a	—
" American Anthracite,....	"	14.50 a	—
" Sydney,....	"	12.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS....	per box.	3.80 a	4.00
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,			
RATTANS, Straits,....	per pcl.	6.00 a	6.30
" Benjar,....	"	6.65 a	6.10
PEPPER White,....	"	22.50 a	23.00
" Black,....	"	15.30 a	15.00
BETEL NUTS,....	"	3.25 a	4.00
SANDAL WOOD Malabar,....	"	4.30 a	4.40
" South Seas,....	"	17.00 a	18.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,....	"	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam,....	"	2.20 a	2.65
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs....		1.60 a	1.62
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs....		6.75 a	6.80
WHEAT, Tientsin,....	per pcl.	1.80 a	1.95
" California,....	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 6....	"	6.75 a	7.20
" Dk. Brown,....	"	3.50 a	3.80
" West Coast, Dk. Brown,....	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White,....	"	4.20 a	4.50
" " Dk. Brown,....	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed,....	"	15.00 a	15.50
PEAS, White,....	"	2.40 a	2.45
" Green,....	"	2.10 a	2.25
" Black,....	"	1.70 a	1.75
" Yellow,....	"	2.05 a	2.10
MUSHROOMS,....	"	55.00 a	65.00
SEAWEED, Green,....	"	2.00 a	2.45
" Cut,....	"	2.85 a	3.00
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,....	"	8.75 a	14.00
" " middle,....	"	8.75 a	8.25
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,....	"	5.50 a	6.70
BEME WAX, Japan,....	"	14.50 a	15.00
" " Hankow....	"	67.00 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Amazone	Champenois	Fren. str	1900	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
Braemar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str	2500	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Consolation	Cormack	Brit. str	786	Gilman & Co	
Dang Wee		Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Great Republic	Howard	Amr. str	4000	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'kohama, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lap-Tek	Thebaud	Brit. str	463	D. Lapraik & Co	
Lee-yuen	Tillet	Chi. str	720	Chinese	
Madras	Bergard	Brit. str	1184	P. & O. S. N. Co	In Dock
Menelaus	Marsh	Brit. str	1526	Butterfield & Swire	London
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
Poyang		Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Laid up
Prince Albert		Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Tantalet	Barros	Amr. str	230	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	491	Acheong	
Travancore	A. Symons	Brit. str	1990	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Volga	Flambeau	Fren. str	959	Messageries Maritimes	
Yangtsze	Corner	Brit. str	782	Siemssen & Co	In Dock
Yesso	Ashton	Brit. str	625	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Acheong	Laid up
White Cloud §	Carroll	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*					
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Aline	O. Mohlhose	Ger. sh	549	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Wm. Pustan & Co	Iloilo, &c.
Anita	Nielsen	Dan. bk	250	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Arindne	W. Holtz	Ger. bk	260	Order	Hamburg
Breima	Schweitzer	Ger. bk	380	Aug. Heard & Co	New York
Berar	Heigh	Brit. sh	902	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Bua Caso	Tams	Siam. bk	338	Chinese	
Candelaria	Barredo	Span. bk	407	Remedios & Co	
Cashmere	Norton	Amr. sh	937	Olyphant & Co	Shanghai
Cap-sing-moon	Sorensen	Brit. bk	466	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Craigie Lea	Landy	Brit. bk	621	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Christoph	Binge	Ger. bg	270	Wm. Pustan & Co	
C. L. Taylor	O. B. Sears	Amr. bk	467	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Columbo	H. N. Hener	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	Melbourne
Contest	Kramer	Siam. bk	386	Chinese	
Cutty Sark	Vorrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Ellen	H. Kindred	Brit. bk	500	Captain	
Endeavour	Warland	Amr. sh	960	Purdon & Co	Manila
Evening Star	Bruhn	Siam. bk	414	Chinese	
Fontenaye	Taylor	Brit. sh	634	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Fyen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	311	Siemssen & Co	
Fortune	Schutt	Siam. bk	427	Chinese	
Glenaros	E. Mathews	Brit. bk	679	Raynal & Co	
Goliah	S. P. Andersen	Siam. bk	447	Chinese	
Gustav	Johansen	Ger. bk	243	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Haidee	Thos. Stewart	Brit. sh	857	Aug. Heard & Co	
Handy	V. Hansen	Siam. sh	663	Chinese	
Hera	Dickinson	Brit. sch	478	Chinese	
Hongkong	D. Barainca	Peru. bk	458	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Iconium	J. Margrom	Amr. bk	659	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Jean Sands	Lefavour	Brit. sh	631	Aug. Heard & Co	
Korsor		Dan. bk	317	Messageries Maritimes	
Kvik	Amundsen	Nor. bg	188	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Lennox Castle	W. Stewart	Brit. sh	693	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lucre	Colberg	Siam. bk	432	Chinese	
Matilda Atheling	Whereat	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mary Anna	Minster	Ger. bk	518	Remedios & Co	Manila
Mocq Bailly	Gaston	Fren. sch	380	Order	
Neu Granada	Bauer	Ger. bk	340	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Ocean	Jansen	Ger. bg	225	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Paradies	Papp	Ger. bk	356	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Peri	F. G. Crantz	Ger. bg	275	Siemssen & Co	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	H. Cohen	
Selim	James Dick	Brit. bk	733	John Burd & Co	Manila, &c.
Siamese Crown	J. J. Witt	Siam. sh	532	Chinese	
Sparrowhawk	Calhoun	Brit. bk	445	Rozario & Co	San Francisco
Sumatra	J. Mullin	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	
Tay-Wath	Suss	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
Vesta	Hoost	Ger. bk	790	Wm. Pustan & Co	Channel f. o.
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	288	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Singapore
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	17	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	100	Comdr. E. J. Church	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Yokohama
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. J. B. Barnett	Tientsin
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Frolic	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. C. E. Buckle	Bangkok
Hornet	double sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Cameron	Amoy
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sl.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Bangkok
Kestral	double sc. gun vl.	4	100	Comdr. Boulton	Foochow
Menace	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comr. Atkinson	Hankow
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	12	—	Comr. J. E. Parish	Hongkong
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comr. Pitman	Shanghai
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Lieut. A. C. Littleton	Bangkok
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Hongkong
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Bangkok
Thetis	Steam Corvette	13	350	Capt. Le Hunte Ward	En route to Aden
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Yokohama

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

Name.	Nation.	Tons.	Guns.	Captain.
Ascold	Russian cor.	2500	12	Tirtoff
Iroquois	Amer. cor.	790	7	H. A. Adams
Kasagakan	Japan corvette	1000	—	J. Inonyo
Marques de la Victoria	Span. Des.	2000	2	Fossi
Monocacy	Amer. cor.	700	6	Lieut. Comdr. J. W. Phillips

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
WHAMPOA.					
STEAMER.					
Liptin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Baltic	Andersen	Ger. bk	318	Order	
Prospector	Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Talee	Hoffmann	Ger. bk	343	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Zanga	Farran	Brit. bk	424	Carlowitz & Co	

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.